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A. THE PROGRAM PATTERN

The over-all pattern of broadcasts originating in Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk studios during the past year has remained substantially as outlined in the more comprehensive REGIONAL DOMESTIC BROADCASTING: PROGRAMMATIC CHARACTERISTICS AND TECHNIQUES [REDACTED] Emphasis in newscasts originating regionally has continued to center on economic activity in the particular localities involved, with the major stress on socialist competition, seasonal fulfilment of plans, individual workers' exploits, and so on. The proportion of broadcast time devoted by these transmitters to Moscow relays has not varied to any considerable degree.

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B. PROPAGANDA TWTIMES

1. Anti-American Propaganda: The intensification of anti-American propaganda on broadcasts originating regionally constituted the only notable innovation as regards broadcast content. Moscow's anti-American atrocity propaganda, initiated early in 1951 following Pospelov's Lenin Day address assailing the U. S. as the traditional enemy of the Soviet regime, was echoed by Khabarovsk on the regional level. Thus, the predatory role played by U. S. forces in Siberia and the Soviet Far East during the Civil War period from 1918 to 1921 has been stressed repeatedly on Khabarovsk transmitters: a typical feature story described the American shelling of an orphanage on the outskirts of Khabarovsk during this period, carried out on a flimsy pretext and resulting in the death of a number of children.

While Moscow's own radio propaganda output on this "hate America" theme tapered off after April and became negligible throughout the balance of the year, Khabarovsk has continued to broadcast periodic commentaries of this nature, designed specifically for regional listeners.

Regional origination of anti-American propaganda in general was illustrated in the serial presentation over the Petropavlovsk radio, beginning in December 1950, of THE CHUCHOI BROTHERS, a novel describing the struggle of a Chukot family in Alaska against exploitation by white Americans. The series was followed by periodic propaganda talks, ostensibly addressed to Kamchatka's indigenous population but appealing obliquely to the Aleuts and Eskimos in Alaska, emphasizing the unjust treatment of Alaskan natives and hinting at changes to come.

2. "Peace" Propaganda: The "peace" theme has been handled by both the Khabarovsk and Petropavlovsk stations in coordination with the campaign on the national level. Cultural and entertainment features prepared regionally have reflected the Moscow line. Similarly, programs originating locally for school children and youth in general have stressed the "peace" motif throughout the year.

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C. Khabarovsk Broadcasts for Workers

Evidence that labor is performed on a piece-work or production quota basis has been gleaned from certain of Khabarovsk's regular weekly features for Krai lumbermen, biweekly programs for fishermen, and weekly broadcasts for farm workers. A number of programs for lumbermen at the beginning of the 1951 lumber season gave detailed accounts of piece-work pay rates, which were tightly linked to the lumber and firewood production volume. Many of the Krai lumbermen appeared from these accounts to be only part-time industrial workers, devoting the balance of their time to agriculture. Announcements indicated that if a lumberman delivered firewood and lumber in quantities greater than his specified quota, he was remitted one-half of the milk and meat deliveries which he was obliged to deliver to the State in his capacity as a collective farmer.

D. ANNOUNCERS

1. Khabarovsk: Ten full-time announcers have been identified on Khabarovsk broadcasts during 1951. Mikhail Ternekh, a regular announcer heard as early as 1941, continues to be Khabarovsk's outstanding announcer from the point of view of style and delivery. Mikhailova, also a veteran announcer, has been most frequently selected to present literary readings. In addition to Ternekh, men announcers include Bobrov, Sednev, Kolesnikov, and Mikhail Sugrobkin. Sugrobkin, billed as "Khabarovsk Radio Committee artist" and apparently stage trained, reads PRAVDA editorials, key policy articles, and fiction pieces. Other women announcers are Ignatenka, Chernyayeva, Vorobyeva, and Kharlamova. The latter two are believed also to have done some broadcasting from Magadan during the course of the year.

2. Petropavlovsk: All but one of Petropavlovsk's few radio announcers are women. The only woman announcer whose name was heard during the year is Brovenka, who sometimes signs off as news announcer. The sole man announcer is Razumovsky, a "Kamchatka Radio Committee artist" who generally presents literary and dramatic material. He appears to be a 1951 newcomer to Petropavlovsk.

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